Title 33

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part III. Air

Chapter 21. Control of Emission of Organic Compounds

Subchapter A. General

§2103. Storage of Volatile Organic Compounds

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[See Prior Text in A-H.2.e]

3. Vapor Pressure. The maximum ~~T~~true vapor pressure ~~shall be~~is determined based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. The true vapor pressure shall be determined from one of the following methods:

a. from available data on the Reid vapor pressure;

b. by ASTM Test Method D323 ~~-82~~ for the measurement of Reid vapor pressure, and adjusted for actual storage temperature using the nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517; ~~in accordance with API Publication 2517, Third Edition,1989.~~

c. from standard reference texts;

d. determined by ASTM Test Method D2879; or

e. by another method approved by the administrative authority*.

* * *

[See Prior Text in I-I.5]

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§2107. Volatile Organic Compounds — Loading

* * *

[See Prior Text in A-E.2]

3. Vapor processing systems ~~utilizing~~ that use a combustion device ~~to destroy the collected VOCs will be exempt from testing and must be~~ designed and operated ~~in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, section 60.18, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.3003~~ for 90 percent destruction efficiency to destroy collected VOCs will be exempt from testing.

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[See Prior Text in F]

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16:116 (February 1990), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, LR 17:360 (April 1991), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), LR 23:****

§2108. Marine Vapor Recovery

A. Applicability. An affected facility is any marine loading operation serving ships and/or barges loading crude oil, gasoline , or volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with an uncontrolled emission of 100 tons per year (TPY) or greater of volatile organic compounds . Emissions from VOCs with ~~having~~ a true vapor pressure of less than 1.5 psia ~~or greater~~ at the loading temperature of the liquid are exempt from the control requirements of this Section .

* * *

[See Prior Text in B-C.1]

2. ~~The vapors~~ Affected facilities shall ~~be~~ collect~~ed~~ and process~~ed~~ the vapors by a recovery and/or destruction system such that uncontrolled emissions ~~(identified in LAC 33:III.2108.A)~~ are reduced by at least 90 percent by weight.

3. Unless exempted under Subsection A of this Section, affected facilities' ~~The~~ emissions to the atmosphere caused by the loading of crude oil, gasoline , or volatile organic compounds into ships and/or barges are not to exceed the following:

* * *

[See Prior Text in C.3.a-H.2]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

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§2115. Waste Gas Disposal

Any waste gas ~~disposal~~ stream containing volatile organic compounds (VOC) from any emission source ~~including those emissions from process unit upsets, start-ups and shutdowns~~ shall be controlled by one or more of the ~~following~~ applicable methods ~~described~~ set forth in Subsections A-G of this Section. This ~~Subchapter~~ ection shall apply to all waste gas streams located at facilities that ~~emit, or~~ have the potential to emit ~~,~~ 50 TPY or more of volatile organic compounds in the parishes of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge, or 100 TPY in any other parish. ~~A facility may establish its potential to emit through a permit limiting VOC emissions below either 50 TPY or 100 TPY, as applicable.~~ This ~~Subchapter~~ Section does not apply to waste gas streams that ~~are subject to other subchapters in this Chapter.~~ :must comply with a control requirement, meet an exemption, or are below an applicability threshold specified in another section of this

Chapter. This Section does not apply to waste gas streams that are required by another federal or state regulation to implement controls that reduce VOCs to a more stringent standard than would be required by this Section.

A. Control Requirements for Operations ~~Which~~ That Commenced Construction Prior to January 20, 1985. Nonhalogenated hydrocarbons shall be burned at 1300 °F (704 °C) for 0.3 second or greater in a direct-flame afterburner or an equally effective device which achieves a removal efficiency of 95 percent or greater, as determined in accordance with ~~LAC 33:III.2115.~~ Subsection J.1 of this Section, or if emissions are reduced to 50 ppm by volume, whichever is less stringent.

B. Control Requirements for Operations ~~Which~~ That Commenced Construction ~~o~~On or ~~a~~After January 20, 1985. Nonhalogenated hydrocarbons shall be burned at 1600 ° F (870 °C) for 0.5 second or greater in a direct-flame afterburner or thermal incinerator. Other devices will be accepted provided 98 percent or greater VOC destruction or removal efficiency can be demonstrated, as determined in accordance with ~~LAC 33:III.2115.~~ Subsection J.1 of this Section, or if emissions are reduced to 20 ppm by volume, whichever is less stringent.

C. Control Requirements for Existing Polypropylene Plants Using Liquid Phase Processes. All waste gas ~~disposal~~ streams containing VOC s at the following sources in existing

polypropylene plants using liquid phase processes shall be controlled as specified in ~~LAC 33:III.2115.~~ Subsection B ~~above~~ of this Section :

* * *

[See Prior Text in C.1-C.3]

D. Control Requirements for Existing High-density Polyethylene Plants Using Liquid Phase Slurry Processes. All waste gas ~~disposal~~ streams containing VOC s at the following sources in existing high-density polyethylene plants using liquid phase slurry processes shall be controlled as specified in ~~LAC 33:III.2115.~~ Subsection B ~~above~~ of this Section :

* * *

[See Prior Text in D.1-D.2]

E. Control Requirements For ~~p~~Polystyrene ~~p~~Plants ~~u~~Using ~~c~~Continuous ~~p~~Processes ~~, t~~. The emissions from the material recovery section (e.g., product devolatilizer system) shall be limited to 0.12 kg VOC/1,000 kg of product.

F. Control Requirements for Halogenated Hydrocarbons. The halogenated hydrocarbons shall be combusted or controlled by other methods specified in Subsection G ~~below which~~ of this Section that achieve a removal efficiency of 95 percent or greater, as determined in accordance with ~~LAC 33:III.2115.~~ Subsection J.1 of this Section . If combusted, the halogenated products of combustion shall be reduced to an

emission level acceptable to the administrative authority.

G. Alternative Control Requirements. Other methods of control (such as, but not limited to, carbon adsorption, refrigeration, catalytic and/or thermal reaction, secondary steam stripping, recycling , or vapor recovery system) may be substituted for burning provided the substitute is acceptable to the administrative authority* and it achieves the same removal efficiency as required by this Section and determined in accordance with ~~LAC 33:III.2115.~~ Subsection J.1 of this Section or it achieves a degree of control not practically or safely achieved by other means.

H. Exemptions

1. All waste gas ~~disposal~~ streams containing VOC s, except those subject to Subsections C, D, and E of this Section, are exempt from the requirements of this Section if any of the following conditions are met:

a. it can be demonstrated that the waste gas stream is not a part of a facility that emits, or has the potential to emit, ~~with total VOC emissions greater than or equal to~~ 50 TPY or more of volatile organic compounds in the parishes of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee , and West Baton Rouge, or 100 TPY in any other parish; ~~or~~

b. it is a ~~vent~~waste gas stream from a low-density polyethylene plant and no more than 1.1 pounds of ethylene per

1,000 pounds (1.1 kg/1000 kg) of product are emitted from all the ~~vent~~waste gas streams associated with the formation, handling , and storage of solidified product; ~~or~~

c. it is a ~~vent~~waste gas stream having a combined weight of VOCs equal to or less than 100 pounds (45.4 kg) in any continuous 24-hour period; or

d. it is a ~~vent~~waste gas stream with a concentration of VOCs less than 0.44 psia true partial pressure (30,000 ppm) except for the parishes of Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. James, and West Baton Rouge in which the concentration of VOC s in the ~~vent~~waste gas stream must be less than 0.044 psia true partial pressure (3,000 ppm).

2. Except for waste gas ~~disposal~~ streams subject to Subsections C, D, and E of this Section, the administrative authority* may waive the requirements of this Section if one of the following conditions is met:

* * *

[See Prior Text in H.2.a-H.2.b]

3. Waste gas ~~disposal~~ streams subject to Subsections C, D, and E of this Section are exempt from the requirements of this Section if it can be demonstrated that the waste gas ~~disposal~~ stream has a concentration of VOC s no greater than 408 ppm by volume.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Paragraphs 4 and 5 are being deleted at this time to clarify confusion regarding the asterisks as printed in AQ-68 published final in March 1993.]

~~4. It is a vent gas stream having a combined weight of volatile organic compounds equal to or less than 100 pounds (45.4 kg) in any continuous 24-hour period; or~~

~~5. It is a vent gas stream with a concentration of volatile organic compounds less than 0.44 psia true partial pressure (30,000 ppm) except for the parishes of Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. James, and West Baton Rouge in which the concentration of volatile organic compounds in the vent gas stream must be less than 0.44 psia true partial pressure (3,000 ppm). For waste gas disposal streams subject to LAC 33:III.2115.C, D, and E the administrative authority* may waive the requirements of LAC 33:III.2115 where it can be demonstrated that the waste gas disposal stream has a concentration of volatile organic compounds no greater than 408 ppm by volume.~~

* * *

[See Prior Text in I-K.3]

4. records to demonstrate that the criteria are being met for any exemption claimed ~~(such as daily records of VOC waste gas stream throughput or concentrations)~~.

L. ~~LAC 33:III.2115~~ This Section does not apply to safety

relief and vapor blowdown systems where control cannot be accomplished because of safety or economic considerations. However, the emissions from these systems shall be reported to the department as required under LAC 33:III.91 ~~7~~8. Emergency occurrences shall be reported under LAC 33:III.927.

M. Definitions . Unless specifically defined in LAC 33:III.111, the terms in this Section shall have the meanings commonly used in the field of air pollution control. Additionally, the following meanings apply:

Safety Relief and *Vapor Blowdown Systems*—the emergency escape of gas from a process unit through a valve or other mechanical device, in order to eliminate system overpressure or in the case of an operational emergency.

Waste Gas Stream—any gas stream , excluding fugitive emissions as defined in LAC 33:III.Chapter 5, containing VOC and discharged from a processing facility directly to the atmosphere or indirectly to the atmosphere after diversion through other process equipment. Process gaseous streams that are used as primary fuels are excluded. The streams that transfer such fuels to a plant fuel gas system are not considered to be waste gas.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended by the

Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 16:960 (November 1990), LR 17:654 (July 1991), LR 18:1122 (October 1992), LR 19:317 (March 1993), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), LR 23:****

§2117. Exemptions

The following compounds are considered exempt from the control requirements of ~~LAC 33:III.~~ this Chapter ~~21~~: methane; ethane; 1, 1, 1 trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); methylene chloride (dichloromethane); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); 1,1,2-trichloro 1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trifluoromethane (HFC-23); 1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); 1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); acetone; parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene); ~~and~~ cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes ; 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca); 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb); 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee);

difluoromethane (HFC-32); ethylfluoride (HFC-161); 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa); 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea); 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc); chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$); 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane ($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$); and 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$). The following classes of perfluorocarbons are also considered exempt from the control requirements of ~~LAC 33:III.~~ this Chapter ~~21~~: cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations; cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

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16:118 (February 1990), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 20:289 (March 1994), LR 21:681 (July 1995), LR 21:1330 (December 1995), repromulgated LR 22:14 (January 1996), amended LR 22:703 (August 1996), LR 23:****

§2121. Fugitive Emission Control

*** * ***

{See Prior Text in A-C.4.h]

i. pumps and compressors ~~with~~that are sealless or have a double mechanical seal.

*** * ***

[See Prior Text in C.4.j-G.Liquid Service]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

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§2122. Fugitive Emission Control for Ozone Nonattainment Areas

*** * ***

[See Prior Text in A-D.4.g]

h. pumps and compressors ~~with~~that are sealless or have a

double mechanical seal;

*** * ***

{See Prior Text in D.4.i-G.6]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

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Subchapter B. Organic Solvents

§2123. Organic Solvents

* * *

[See Prior Text in A-B.1.c]

2. Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is, that group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents.

C. Surface Coating Industries. No person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the surface coating of any materials affected by ~~LAC 33:III.2123.C~~ this Subsection to exceed the emission limits as

specified in this ~~regulation~~ Section .

	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
Affected Facility	Lbs. Per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. Per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
1. Large Appliance Coating Industry. The following emission limits shall apply: Prime, single or topcoat application area, flashoff area and oven	2.8	0.34
2. Surface Coating of Cans. The following emission limits shall apply: Sheet Basecoat (exterior and interior) and over-varnish: Two-piece can exterior (basecoat and over-varnish)	2.8	0.34
Two and three-piece can interior body spray, two-piece can exterior end (spray or roll coat)	4.2	0.51
Three-piece can side-seam spray	5.5	0.66
End sealing compound	3.7	0.44
3. Surface Coating of Coils. The following emission limits shall apply: Prime and topcoat or single coat operation	2.6	0.31
4. Surface Coating of Paper. The following emission limits shall apply: Coating Line	2.9	0.35

	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
Affected Facility	Lbs. Per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. Per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
5. Surface Coating of Fabrics. The following emission limits shall apply: Fabric Facility	2.9	0.35
Vinyl Coating Line (except Plasticol coatings)	3.8	0.45
6. Surface Coating of Assembly Line Automobiles and Light Duty Trucks. The following emission limits shall apply: Prime application, flashoff area and oven (determined on a monthly basis)	1.2	0.14
Primer surface application flashoff area and oven	2.8	0.34
Topcoat application, flashoff area and oven	2.8	0.34
Final repair application, flashoff area and oven	4.8	0.58
As an alternative to the emission limitation of 2.8 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating applied for the primer surfacer and/or topcoat application, compliance with these emission limitations may be demonstrated by meeting a standard of 15.1 pounds of VOC per gallon of solids deposited.		

	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
Affected Facility	Lbs. Per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. Per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
7. Surface coating-magnet wire coating. The following emission limits shall apply: Coating Line	1.7	0.20
8. Surface Coating of Metal Furniture. Volatile organic compound emissions from metal furniture coating lines shall not exceed three pounds per gallon (0.36 kg/liter) of coating (minus water and exempt solvent).		
9. Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products. The following emission limits shall apply: Clear Coat	4.3	0.52
Air or force air dried items (not oven dried)	3.5	0.42
Frequent color change and/or large numbers of colors applied, or first coat on untreated ferrous substrate	3.0	0.36
Outdoor or harsh exposure or extreme performance characteristics	3.5	0.42
No or infrequent color change, or small number of colors applied a. Powder Coating	0.4	0.05
b. Other	3.0	0.36

	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
Affected Facility	Lbs. Per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. Per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
These limits do not apply to operations covered in 1-8 or 11 herein or exterior coating of fully assembled aircraft, auto refinishing, and auto customizing topcoating (processing less than 35 vehicles per day).		
10. Factory Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling. The following emission items shall apply:	VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs/1000 sq. ft. of Coated Surface	Kgs/100 sq. meter of Coated Surface
Printed interior wall panels made of hardwood plywood and thin particleboard	6.0	2.9
Natural finish hardwood plywood panels	12.0	5.8
Class II finishes for hardboard paneling	10.0	4.8

	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
Affected Facility	Lbs. Per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. Per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
11.Surface Coating for Marine Vessels and Oilfield Tubulars and Ancillary Oilfield Equipment.		
a. Except as otherwise provided in this rule, a person shall not apply a marine coating with a VOC content in excess of the following limits:		
Baked Coatings	3.5	0.42
Air-Dried Single-Component Alkyd or Vinyl Flat or Semi Gloss Finish Coatings	3.5	0.42
Two Component Coatings	3.5	0.42
b. Except for the parishes of Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge, in which the VOC limitations in ~~LAC 33:III.2123.~~ Subsection C.11.a of this Section may not be exceeded, specialty marine coatings and coatings on oilfield tubulars and ancillary oilfield equipment with a VOC content not in excess of the following limits may be applied:		
Heat Resistant	3.5	0.42
Metallic Heat Resistant	4.42	0.53
High Temperature (Fed. Spec. TT-P-28)	5.41	0.65
Pre-Treatment Wash Primer	6.5	0.78
Underwater Weapon	3.5	0.42
Elastomeric Adhesives With 15% Weight Natural or Synthetic Rubber	6.08	0.73

	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
Affected Facility	Lbs. Per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. Per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
Solvent-Based Inorganic Zinc Primer	5.41	0.65
Pre-Construction & Interior Primer	3.5	0.42
Exterior Epoxy Primer	3.5	0.42
Navigational Aids	3.5	0.42
Sealant for Wire-Sprayed Aluminum	5.4	0.648
Special Marking	4.08	0.49
Tack Coat (Epoxies)	5.08	0.61
Low Activation Interior Coating	4.08	0.49
Repair & Maintenance Thermoplastic	5.41	0.65
Extreme High Gloss Coating	4.08	0.49
Antenna Coating	4.42	0.53
Antifoulant	3.66	0.44
High Gloss Alkyd	3.5	0.42
Anchor Chain Asphalt Varnish (Fed. Spec. TT-V-51)	5.2	0.62
Wood Spar Varnish (Fed. Spec. TT-V-119)	4.1	0.492
Dull Black Finish Coating (DOD-P-15146)	3.7	0.444
Tank Coatings (DOD-P-23236)	3.5	0.42

	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
Affected Facility	Lbs. Per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. Per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
Potable Water Tank Coating (DOD-P-23236)	3.7	0.444
Flight Deck Markings (DOD-C-24667)	4.2	0.504
Vinyl Acrylic Top Coats	5.4	0.648
Antifoulant Applied to Aluminum Hulls	4.5	0.55

~~For the purposes of this rule the following definitions shall apply:~~

~~*Air Dried Coating*—any coating that is cured at a temperature below 90 °C (194 °F).~~

~~*Baked Coating*—any coating that is cured at a temperature at or above 90 °C (194 °F).~~

~~*Extreme High Gloss Coating*—any coating which achieves at least 95 percent reflectance on a 60 ° meter when tested by ASTM Method D-523.~~

~~*Heat Resistant Coating*—any coating which during normal use must withstand temperatures of at least 204 °C (400 °F).~~

~~*High Gloss Coating*—any coating which achieves at least 85 percent reflectance on a 60 ° meter when tested by ASTM Method D-523.~~

~~*High Temperature Coating*—any coating which must withstand temperatures of at least 426 °C (800 °F).~~

~~*Marine Coating*—any coating, except unsaturated polyester resin (fiberglass) coatings, containing volatile organic materials and applied by brush, spray, roller, or other means to ships, boats, and their appurtenances, and to buoys and oil drilling rigs intended for the marine environment.~~

~~*Metallic Heat Resistant Coating*—any coating which contains more than 5 grams of metal particles per liter as applied and which must withstand temperatures over 80 °C (175 °F).~~

~~*Repair and Maintenance Thermoplastic Coating*—a resin-bearing coating in which the resin becomes pliable with the application of heat, such as vinyl, chlorinated rubber, or bituminous coatings.~~

* * *

[See Prior Text in D-F.4]

G. Definitions

Air Dried Coating—any coating that is cured at a temperature below 90 °C (194 °F).

Baked Coating—any coating that is cured at a temperature at or above 90 °C (194 °F).

Extreme High Gloss Coating—any coating that achieves at least 95 percent reflectance on a 60 ° meter when tested by ASTM Method D-523.

Heat Resistant Coating—any coating that during normal use must withstand temperatures of at least 204 °C (400 °F).

High Gloss Coating—any coating that achieves at least 85 percent reflectance on a 60 ° meter when tested by ASTM Method D-523.

High Temperature Coating—any coating that must withstand temperatures of at least 426 °C (800 °F).

Marine Coating—any coating, except unsaturated polyester resin (fiberglass) coatings, containing volatile organic materials and applied by brush, spray, roller, or other means to ships, boats and their appurtenances, and to buoys and oil drilling rigs intended for the marine environment.

Metallic Heat Resistant Coating—any coating which contains more than five grams of metal particles per liter as applied and which must withstand temperatures over 80 °C (175 °F).

Repair and Maintenance Thermoplastic Coating—a resin-bearing coating in which the resin becomes pliable with the application of heat, such as vinyl, chlorinated rubber, or bituminous coatings.

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Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:654 (July 1991), LR 18:1122 (October 1992), LR 22:340 (May 1996), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), LR 23:****

Subchapter F. Gasoline Handling

§2132. Stage II Vapor Recovery Systems for Control of Vehicle Refueling Emissions at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

* * *

[See Prior Text in A-A.Small Business Stationary Source.5]

B. ~~Regulated Sector~~ Applicability

1. The provisions of this ~~regulation~~ Section shall apply to motor vehicle fuel dispensing facilities in ~~all the following~~ the affected parishes of ~~designated as moderate or above for ozone nonattainment. These are~~ : Ascension, East Baton Rouge, ~~West Baton Rouge,~~ Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee , and ~~Livingston Parishes~~ West Baton Rouge .

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[See Prior Text in B.2-I]

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§2135. Bulk Gasoline Terminals

A. Areas Affected. All ~~affected~~ facilities in ~~the areas which~~

~~have been specified by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as nonattainment areas (~~ Ascension, Beauregard, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Grant, Iberville, Livingston, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Orleans, Pointe Coupee, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, and West Baton Rouge parishes ~~) for the oxidant standard~~ shall be in compliance with this Section .

* * *

[See Prior Text in B-E.5.c]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 16:611 (July 1990), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:654 (July 1991), LR 18:1123 (October 1992), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), LR 23:****

Subchapter H. Graphic Arts

§2143. Graphic Arts (Printing) by Rotogravure and Flexographic Processes

A. Control Requirements. No person shall operate or allow the operation of a packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, or flexographic printing facility having a potential to emit 50 TPY or more of VOCs in the parishes of Ascension, East Baton Rouge,

Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge or having a potential to emit 100 TPY or more of VOCs in any other parish, unless volatile organic compound emissions are controlled by one of the ~~following~~ methods ~~:~~ in Subsection A.1-5 of this Section. Once a facility is subject to the provisions of this Section, it remains so regardless of future variations in production.

* * *

[See Prior Text in A.1-5]

B. Applicability Exemption ~~s~~. ~~This Section applies to Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge parishes.~~ A rotogravure or flexographic printing facility which has a potential to emit on an uncontrolled basis at full production (8760 hours per year basis) a combined weight of volatile organic compounds less than 50 TPY calculated from historical records of actual consumption of ink is exempt from the provisions of ~~LAC 33:III.2143.~~ Subsection A of this Section . ~~All other parishes shall maintain the limitation of 100 TPY or less, for exemption purposes. Once a facility exceeds this exemption threshold it is subject to the provisions of LAC 33:III.2143.A and remains so regardless of future variations in production.~~

* * *

[See Prior Text in C-D.3]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 16:964 (November 1990), LR 18:1123 (October 1992), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), LR 23:****

Subchapter I. Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Facilities

§2145. Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Facilities

*** * ***

[See Prior Text in A-F.3]

4. Test Method 2 ~~4~~5 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:III.3003) for determining total gaseous nonmethane organic emissions as carbon.

* * *

[See Prior Text in G-G.4]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 16:964 (November 1990), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), LR 23:****

Subchapter L. Limiting Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from

Cleanup Solvent Processing

§2151. Limiting Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Cleanup Solvent Processing

A. Applicability ~~and Designation of Affected Operations~~. The provisions of this Subchapter apply to ~~the ensuing~~ stationary sources that emit, or have the potential to emit, 50 ~~tons per year~~ TPY or more of volatile organic compounds and conduct one or more of the ~~following~~ affected cleaning operations in the ~~ozone nonattainment area consisting~~ parishes of Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee , and West Baton Rouge. Once a ~~n operation~~ source is ~~considered~~ subject to ~~be covered by~~ this Subchapter, it shall be so , ~~considered~~ ad infinitum. ~~The a~~Affected cleaning operations are ones that use solvents in the following operations:

* * *

[See Prior Text in A.1-9]

B. Definitions. Unless specifically defined in LAC 33:III.111, the terms in this Subchapter shall have the meanings commonly used in the field of air pollution control. Additionally, the following meanings apply, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

* * *

[See Prior Text]

Cleaning of Removable Parts—solvent engulfs the entire

surface of the part as it is dipped into a container of solvent or the part is cleaned above the container by a cleaning activity such as spraying or wiping. Equipment or the unit operation where this might take place includes part washers, batch-loaded cold cleaners, ultrasonic cleaners, and spray gun washers.

* * *

[See Prior Text]

Closed-loop Recycling (In-process Recycling)— reuse or recirculation of a chemical material within the boundaries used to develop a material balance around a unit operation system. A recovery or regeneration (R and R) unit operation may be within the boundaries selected for the primary unit operation system if it is:

a. solely dedicated. The chemical is reused only for cleaning the primary unit operation; or

b. physically integrated. The R and R unit operation is connected to the primary unit operation by means of piping, so that it is not possible to perform the material balance around the primary unit operation system without including it.

* * *

[See Prior Text]

C. Control Requirements. ~~It is not feasible to mandate specific control techniques in the case of cleanup solvents. Therefore the administrative authority* shall require the~~

~~affected facilities~~ Sources specified in Subsection A of this Section ~~to~~shall implement the following actions, per EPA publication number EPA-453/R-94-015, February 1994:

* * *

[See Prior Text in C.1]

2. utilize accounting on a unit operation system; and

3. submit plans to the administrative authority ~~*~~, to reduce VOC emissions from solvent usage, within 12 months after promulgation of these regulations. Any increases in VOC emissions due to the substitution of a nonhazardous air pollutant for a hazardous one shall require approval of the administrative authority*. ~~As an alternative to submitting reduction plans~~ To satisfy all requirements of this Subsection, the owner or operator of an affected facilit ~~ies~~y may alternatively report the controls and/or work practices deemed to be MACT that have been adopted to reduce VOC emissions from solvent cleanup operations. These plans or submissions become enforceable upon approval.

D. Testing. ASTM Method D-4828, "Standard Test Method for Practical Washability of Organic Coatings," is a method adaptable for comparing the cleaning effectiveness of solvents and other cleaners. M inor m odifications of this method may be approved by the administrative authority ~~*~~. Alternative methods may be approved only by the administrator.

E. Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping. Reporting and

recordkeeping shall be used to monitor VOC emissions from solvent use for cleanup purposes. Affected facilities shall calculate and record the net VOC emissions from usage of solvents monthly and report the net VOC emissions from solvent usage annually. In addition, solvent reduction progress shall be reported annually, based on product output or other suitable basis approved by the administrative authority*. ~~Alternately~~ To satisfy all requirements of this Subsection, the owner or operator of an affected facilit ~~ies~~y may alternatively report the controls and/or work practices deemed to be MACT that have been adopted to reduce VOC emissions from solvent cleanup operations. ~~A violation of this Section occurs if the affected facility does not meet the State-approved solvent reduction target.~~

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 21:391 (April 1995), amended LR 23:****

Subchapter M. Limiting Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Industrial Wastewater

§2153. Limiting Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Industrial Wastewater

A. Definitions. Unless specifically defined in LAC 33:III.111, the terms in this Chapter shall have the meanings

normally used in the field of air pollution control. Additionally the following meanings apply, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Affected Source Category—any facilities of the following source categories located in ~~the ozone nonattainment~~ Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge parishes ~~classified as marginal or above~~ and having the potential to emit 50 TPY or more of VOCs:

a. organic chemicals, plastics, and synthetic fibers manufacturing industry under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 2821, 2823, 2824, 2865, and 2869;

b. pesticides manufacturing industry under SIC code 2879;

c. pharmaceutical manufacturing industry under SIC codes 2833, 2834, and 2836; and

d. hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities industry under SIC codes 4952, 4953, and 4959.

* * *

[See Prior Text in A.Affected Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Wastewater-I]

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 21:936 (September 1995), LR

22:1212 (December 1996), amended LR 23:****